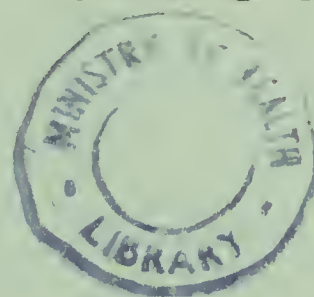


WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**A N N U A L
R E P O R T**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year
1961.



WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year
1961.



WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961.

Councillor Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, J.P., C.C., (Chairman)
" K. FLETCHER, J.P., (Vice-Chairman)
" A. BRADBURY, J.P., (Chairman of Council)
" G. CLARKE (Vice-Chairman of Council)
" W. BEIGHTON.
" Mrs. R. BRAMALD.
" Mrs. F. DALTON.
" R. ENDALL.
" W. H. GREAVES.
" P. L. GRISDALE, J.P.
" Mrs. M. LEE, J.P.
" H. E. WRIGHT.
" J. R. WEAVER.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Retired 30.9.61).
F. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.11.61).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., M. & F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
A.M.T. JOHNSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I.

Departmental Clerk:

MISS A. TURNER.

Official Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Health Office,
Division No. 22,
Mortomley Hall,
High Green, Nr. Sheffield.

Telephone HIGH GREEN 292/3.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1961. The report is in the usual form of statistics with short comment where necessary. Included in the report are statistics indicating the extent to which the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority are used within the Wortley Rural District.

A brief study of the Vital Statistics indicates that the Birth Rate for the year has fallen a few decimal points, and at 15.3 per 1,000 of the population it compares unfavourably with that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. The corrected figure, after application of the comparability factor, is 15.4. The Crude Death Rate has risen a decimal point or two, but at 11.5 per 1,000 of the population is more favourable than that for the rest of the Country generally. After application of the comparability factor the corrected Death Rate is 12.4. The Still-birth Rate, I am sorry to report, has increased quite considerably compared with last year, and at 23.3. per 1,000 Live and Still-births it is less favourable than that for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales. We are still hoping that in the near future some indication will be given as to possible factors concerned in the cause of the still-births. It is my experience that the ante-natal care given to expectant Mothers is excellent, not only medical care but care from the medico-social fieldworkers at the Ante-natal Clinics. Discussion Groups and short talks illustrated by filmstrip are conducted by the Health Visitor and Midwife in practically each Clinic and they have proved most interesting and helpful.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is disappointing, and at 19.9 per 1,000 live births it is still too high. It is lower than that for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales, but it has increased over the last three years in the Wortley Rural District and this is to be regretted. In all there were 15 infant deaths, 12 which could not be termed preventable (prematurity 5, birth injuries and congenital malformations 7), but there were 3 deaths due to infection of the upper respiratory tract and lungs and these, in my opinion, are preventable deaths. One cannot emphasise too strongly the need for care in the handling of the young baby, who is very susceptible to infections. The baby should be guarded very carefully against any possible source of infection. One of the important duties of the Health Visitor is to

visit the home as soon as possible after the new baby has arrived and when the Midwife has finished her attendance. The Health Visitor discusses with the Mother all the various problems concerning the care and welfare of the baby. Later the Mother brings the child to the Clinic where she continues to receive help and advice from the Health Visitor and, if need be, from the Medical Officer. I am certain that most of the young Mothers benefit considerably from this service and the Mother is most anxious to have the opportunity of discussing problems in this informal atmosphere. I am certain that this service, together with the family Doctor's advice and help when required, has been one of the main factors in reducing the Infantile Mortality Rate. There are other factors, of course, such as housing, and generally improved living standards, which have an undoubted beneficial effect on this problem, but the welfare service provided by the fieldworkers of the Health Department is all important.

The total number of deaths increased in 1961 by 36. On studying the table of principal causes of death one finds that the Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease, accounted for 219 deaths, or approximately 38.3% of the total. Together with Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System this group accounted for over 51% of the total number of deaths. The next highest group is the deaths from Malignant Disease, which accounted for 85 deaths, or nearly 16% of the total. Of this total number of deaths from Malignant Disease 17 were due to Cancer of the Lung; this is 7 more than there were in 1960. This increasing number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung calls for some comment. In my report for 1960 I mentioned that we must concern ourselves with this business, and that is precisely what we tried to do during the year. We must accept the fact that there are predisposing factors involved in the aetiology of this disease and that smoking is one of them. We therefore increased our propaganda efforts by every means to get the general public interested in this problem. We had talks in Clinics and in Schools, there were posters and leaflets, and it was my impression that there was a general interest all round in the subject. It is not going to be an easy task to persuade the inveterate smoker to give up the habit, but so long as that person knows the risk then he or she is old enough to make his or her own decision. What we must try to do is to take a long term view and get at the young people in School to discourage them from starting the habit. Those young people must also be able to have the backing of parents and relatives at home, as well as the teaching staff, and as I said in my report for 1960, example is a much better means of persuading the youth than by a lot of talking. With many of the young people today smoking is a status symbol and until someone is able to persuade them that it is no longer such, and it is much more "grown-up" to be a non-smoker, then I fear that our tasks will be hard indeed. I do not think the average smoker concerns himself very much about the fear of death from Lung Cancer. This line of persuasion has its drawbacks, for a Schoolchild, particularly if he or she is highly sensitive, might become psychologically disturbed when he or she realises that parents, who both smoke, might one day die in consequence. How are we going to remove from the habit of smoking that certain prestige it carries when we find that on most advertising media, Newspaper, Magazine, Television, the cigarette

advertiser is continually portraying cigarette smoking as a young person's adult significance? I feel that all advertising in connection with cigarettes and smoking should be carefully controlled so that the young person will not have enough to stimulate a desire to become an addict to the habit.

During the year there was a total of 28 deaths due to violence - 3 fatal accidents involving motor vehicles, 7 cases of suicide and 18 other accidents. Of the 18 other accidents 11 (8 female, 3 male) all in the elderly age group died from the complications following injuries received in falls. Of these, 7 occurred in one of the larger Hospitals within the district. Five deaths were due to Asphyxia (3 male and 2 female), two cases of choking, two of gassing and one of drowning. There were two deaths due to accidents at work. Accidents in the home have been responsible for a number of those deaths, and it would appear that falls are still the principal cause of death in fatal home accidents. Home accidents are responsible for a tremendous amount of distress in the Country, and if not causing death they create a tremendous amount of pain and suffering.

Home Safety Committees can do a great deal to disseminate propaganda and be responsible for promoting exhibitions and giving talks to specific groups of interested people. In the Wortley Rural District there is one Home Safety Committee, which is not particularly active at the moment. I would like to see a Home Safety Committee in Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, Oughtibridge and Stannington. They could be the channel through which information concerned with this vital problem could reach the general public. During the year I had the privilege of giving a talk to two groups of interested people, and Dr. Armstrong attended and gave a talk in another district to a similar group of interested people. Nursing Staff and Health Visiting Staff have also given talks and, naturally, at the Clinics it is a subject that is very much discussed. We have filmstrip, films and projectors, flannel-graphs, peg boards, and all manner of visual aids available. All we want is to get the groups of people together who would be prepared to listen to such talks and who would be prepared, if need be, to form Discussion Groups. Home Safety Committees could organise such meetings in their own respective districts much better than it could be done from Central Office.

During the year there were 902 cases of Infectious Disease notified compared with 214 for 1960. Of the total number 828 were cases of Measles - quite an epidemic. The attack rate for Measles was 16.74 and this was better than that for the West Riding Administrative County. Obviously there was a relatively sharp epidemic of the disease throughout the whole County, and when one considers that the rate for England and Wales was 16.52 it would appear that the epidemic was a national one. The incidence of Scarlet Fever is the lowest, equal that we have had in the Wortley Rural District so far as my records can tell. Pneumonia showed a sharp increase compared with the previous year, and this might be attributed to the particularly wet and cold latter part of 1961. Poliomyelitis reappeared within the district during the year, the first we have had since 1958.

That part of the report which deals with Sanitary Circumstances has been prepared by my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Vickers, and his complete report is included in this document.

The water supplies in the district have been generally satisfactory, 97.7% of all houses receiving mains supplies. The remaining houses, principally isolated properties, receive supplies from private sources and some of them are not entirely reliable. Advice is usually given to the owners and occupiers of the properties concerned and minor improvements have been effected. There have been interruptions of the supply provided by the Wharncliffe Estates Company, which was attributed on one or two occasions to colliery subsidence. The private supply at Whitley, which comes from a Spring and supplies approximately 20 dwellings, was quantitatively unsatisfactory during periods of moderate drought. During the year there was an extension of the Sheffield Corporation supply to seven old properties in Grenoside, two houses at Wharncliffe Side and three at Oughtibridge. A scheme to supply scattered farms in the Bradfield area was considered and conditionally approved by the Council. The Council's supply at Hallbroom, which I reported last year as being liable to contamination, has been chlorinated continuously, and the bacteriological examinations have been good. There have been one or two doubtful results which always coincided with some temporary defect in the chlorination system. This cleared up immediately the adjustment was made to the apparatus.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are satisfactory, 92% of the total number of houses being connected to a main sewer. The remaining are properties which are situated some distance from sewers. They are in the main drained to cesspools or they have private privies. Wherever water and sewer was available all premises which previously possessed privies have now been successfully converted to the water carriage system. Bradfield, Howbrook and parts of Dungworth are still requiring to be sewered, but as I have reported on previous occasions this is a difficult problem and will involve a tremendous amount of expense. Wharncliffe Side Sewage Disposal Works have been grossly overloaded for some time and during the year a proposed scheme for the construction of new Sewage Disposal Works was approved, but objections were raised by local interests and a Ministry enquiry was held in October to hear appeals against the proposals. The Works at Pilley are in a defective condition, primarily due to subsidence, but schemes have been approved and the monies are provided in the current estimates for the carrying out of the necessary works more or less at once.

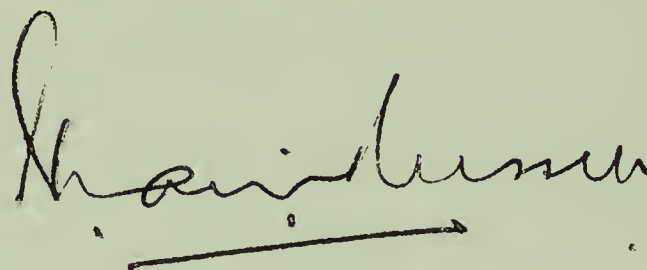
During 1961 the detailed survey work in connection with the Clean Air Act was continued and three areas, Wharncliffe Side, Worrall and Middlewood, totalling in all 900 premises in an area of 500 acres, were approved in principle by the Council for declaration as Smoke Controlled Areas. The areas in Oughtibridge and Bracken Hill declared Smoke Controlled Areas in late 1960 became operative on the 1st September, 1961 and 1st November, 1961, respectively.

At this stage in the report it is customary for me to be personal in my comments and it is, therefore, my wish to offer my personal thanks to the

Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year. I would like also to offer my thanks to Mr. Kelly for his wise counsel on many occasions and for the generous help of his staff whenever it was sought. During the year I have experienced much kindness and personal help from the members of the staff of the Health Department. They have been loyal officers and have maintained a high standard of efficiency in the Department. During 1961 Mr. Johnson qualified as a Public Health Inspector, having been previously a trainee in the Department. He has subsequently qualified as a Meat and Food Inspector. I want to offer him my congratulations, and we welcome him as a member of the Public Health Inspectorate in the Department. There is much to be done by the officers in the Department in connection with environmental investigations and in epidemiological enquiries, and I am grateful to the staff for the urgency with which they dealt with any problem, and for the quietly efficient way in which the reports were prepared. I wish to extend to Mr. Vickers, my Chief Public Health Inspector, my grateful thanks for his personal help and for that of his staff.

I would like to put on record my thanks to Dr. J. J. Smith for her continued help and support throughout the year until she left the service at the end of September. We wish her well in her retirement. To Dr. Armstrong, her successor, I am grateful for his obvious determination to maintain a high standard of work in the Department, and for his personal help and advice since his appointment.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Armstrong', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley, and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:-

<u>Parish.</u>		<u>Acreage.</u>		<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield	... ..	6,283	... ..	10,436
Bradfield	... ..	35,134	... ..	3,678
Tankersley	... ..	2,300	... ..	634
Wortley	... ..	4,980	... ..	202
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	<u>48,697</u>		<u>14,950</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £548,491 at 1st April, 1961, while the product of a penny rate is estimated at £2,210, as at 31st March, 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 49,460. This is an increase of 810 compared with the 1960 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,149. The nett population of the district would thus be 47,311.

BIRTHS.

There were 755 live births registered in the district during 1961. Of these 395 were males and 360 females. This number is 19 less than for 1960. There were 29 illegitimate births, 15 males and 14 females.

During the year there were 18 still-births, 10 males and 8 females. This was 6 more than in 1960.

DEATHS.

During 1961, 571 deaths, 310 males and 261 females, were attributed to the district, 36 more than for the year 1960.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1961	17.4	17.2	15.3
1960	17.1	16.9	15.9
1959	16.5	16.5	14.2
1958	16.4	16.7	14.8
1957	16.1	16.6	13.6
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1961	12.0	12.1	11.5
1960	11.5	11.5	11.0
1959	11.6	11.6	10.3
1958	11.7	11.9	10.8
1957	11.5	11.7	11.2
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1961	18.7	20.2	23.3
1960	19.7	22.4	15.3
1959	20.7	20.4	20.1
1958	21.6	22.8	26.3
1957	22.4	23.9	13.9

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	1	5
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	2	2	4
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	9	3	12
Lung-Bronchus	15	2	17
Breast	-	6	6
Uterus	-	5	5
Other Sites, including Leukaemia	32	21	53
<u>DIABETES.</u>	1	3	4
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	33	42	75
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Diseases	56	26	82
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	10	16
Other Heart Diseases	37	54	91
Other Circulatory Diseases	15	15	30
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza	8	11	19
Pneumonia	9	9	18
Bronchitis	31	10	41
Other Respiratory Diseases.	6	1	7
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	2	6	8
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	5	2	7
All other Accidents	8	10	18
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	25	20	45
TOTAL	310	261	571

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Under 1 year	18	14	11	12	15
1 to 2 years	-	-	1	1	1
2 to 5 years	2	-	2	2	2
5 to 15 years	5	2	2	2	-
15 to 25 years	8	3	1	2	9
25 to 45 years	30	21	26	25	19
45 to 65 years	137	106	125	131	143
65 years and over	329	370	329	360	382
TOTALS	<u>529</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>571</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 15 Infant Deaths during 1960 (8 males and 7 females) equivalent to a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1961	21.4	24.6	19.9
1960	21.7	22.5	15.5
1959	22.0	24.0	16.1
1958	22.5	24.4	19.9
1957	23.0	26.4	28.2

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Birth injuries congenital etc.	4	1	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	7
Pneumonia and Bronchitis and Acute infection of upper respiratory tract.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
TOTAL	9	1	--	--	10	2	1	1	1	15
1960	7	-	--	--	7	3	--	1	1	12
1959	1	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	-	11
1958	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	14
1957	7	2	-	1	10	2	1	2	3	18
1956	10	1	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	13

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

District	No. of Deaths
Grenoside	1
Chapeltown	4
Wharncliffe Side	1
Bradfield	1
High Green	2
Colley Estate	6
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	2	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	2	3	2	-
Influenza	10	9	5	1	19

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 29 occasions and in 47 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

Number	755
Rate per 1,000 population	15.3
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.8

Stillbirths

Number	18
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	23.3
Total Live and Still Births	773
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	15
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	34.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year, 902 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Corrected Figures 1961
Scarlet Fever	68	70	64	29	18	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	34	7	13	10	27	27
Meningococcal Infection	5	2	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	46	5	6	7	7
Erysipelas	7	6	8	7	6	6
Measles	752	22	882	100	828	828
Whooping Cough	91	13	19	57	7	7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	2	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	3	3
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	50	9	3	5	5
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	2	-	-	1	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE.	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.43	0.55	0.36
Diphtheria	0.00	-	-
Dysentery	0.44	0.70	0.14
Pneumonia	0.40	0.48	0.54
Measles	16.52	17.63	16.74
Whooping Cough	0.53	0.51	0.14
Erysipelas	0.05	0.05	0.12
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.06
Polioencephalitis) Non-	0.00	0.00	-
Paralytic			
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE.	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs	10 - 15 yrs	15 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 65 yrs	65 yrs. & over	Age unknown	Totals	After Correction
Measles	26	84	98	104	97	402	13	2	-	-	-	-	2	828	828
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	4	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	7	10	-	27	27
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	7	7
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	6	6
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
(Non-Para.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	32	86	99	111	103	414	18	9	2	1	8	12	7	902	902

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Acute Polio (Paralytic)	Para-Typhoid Fever	Encephalitis	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:											
Ecclesfield	94	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Chapelton	162	9	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	175
High Green	122	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	128
Thorpe Hesley	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	55
Colley	193	-	2	8	1	1	-	2	-	-	207
TANKERSLEY PARISH:											
Tankersley	36	1	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	46
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:											
Wortley	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
BRADFELD PARISH:											
Worrall	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Oughtibridge	62	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Dungworth	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stannington	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Loxley	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Storrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdsworth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	15
Midhopestones	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bradfield & Hollow Meadows.	32	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	39
TOTALS	828	18	7	27	7	5	6	3	1	-	902

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 18 cases notified during 1961, 11 fewer than in 1960. Most of these cases - 9 in all - were notified during the second quarter, 4 each during the first and fourth quarters and one during the third quarter. The cases were notified nine from Chapeltown, three each from High Green and Bradfield and one each from Thorpe Hesley, Stannington and Tankersley. All but three were under the age of 10 years, the remainder being in the age group 10 - 15 years. Two cases were admitted to Hospital for treatment and isolation.

The Attack Rate for Scarlet Fever in the Wortley Rural District was 0.36 compared with England and Wales 0.43 and the West Riding County 0.55. I have been looking through my records, which date back to 1901, and this is the lowest (equal) number of cases we have had in any year in the Wortley Rural District in that time. There were 18 cases in 1932, but at that time the population was 29,606.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the 13th year in succession we have had no case of Diphtheria in the district. This satisfactory state is what we want but there is a need to keep this disease in mind for it could reappear quite suddenly and could prove to be in much more virulent form. We keep encouraging parents and guardians of young children never to miss the protection available. Because of its absence we do not let up in our propaganda efforts to get every child protected against it.

The statistics of the immunisations done in 1961 would indicate to us that there is an increased demand for this protection. There were 815 children who received primary immunisation, 35 more than in 1960. Of these 691 were in the young age group, i.e. 0 - 5 years; the remaining 124 were in the age group 5 - 15 years. Then at their first School Medical inspection which is at 5 - 6 years, 260 received a reinforcing dose of the antigen.

To me it is very encouraging that the improvement in immunisation demand experienced in 1960 continued into 1961.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1961 - 50 less than in 1960. Of these 5 occurred in the first quarter and two in the third quarter. The distribution of the cases was - 2 cases each from Colley Estate, Tankersley and Bradfield Parish and 1 from Ecclesfield. We make a point of looking for any record of immunisation whenever a case is notified and our records tell us that none of the 7 cases notified had been immunised. All except 1 were in the 0 - 5 age group this being in 5 - 10 group. Immunisation is always available. I think we can say with confidence that the measure is proving successful. Thus we try to encourage parents and guardians to give the children protection. There

were more protected in 1961 - 660; an increase of 11 compared with 1960.

The Attack Rate for the District was 0.14 - the West Riding Administrative County 0.51 - and England and Wales 0.53.

MEASLES.

During 1961 we experienced quite a moderately severe epidemic of measles. In all there were 828 cases notified. The increased incidence experienced in late 1960 continued into 1961. During the first quarter of the year 205 cases were notified and 517 in the second quarter. The peak of the epidemic seemed to be early summer as there was a drop in numbers to 79 in the third quarter and 27 in the fourth quarter.

The disease was one of moderate severity but there were no deaths nor any serious complications in any cases - at least so far as I could ascertain. One case was admitted to hospital. The age groups principally affected were the 0 - 5 years (409) and 5 - 10 years - 402 cases.

This is the usual picture - the child is vulnerable when school days begin and there is a mixing together of many children. If any infection is about the vulnerable child falls victim.

How important it is that children who are incubating the disease - or who have recently suffered from the disease - or have been in contact with a case - should not intermix with other children until they are proved to be free from infection. And measles is very highly infectious and extra care is necessary to protect the vulnerable child.

The Attack Rate of 16.74 is slightly lower than that for the West Riding and a decimal point higher than that for England and Wales.

POLIOMYELITIS.

After 3 years freedom from the disease we had 3 cases notified during 1961. All of them were Paralytic type. Their ages were, boy 7 years from Colley, a girl 4 years from Colley and a 3 months old boy from Stannington. The cases occurred during the last quarter and this is a little unusual as this disease is considered one of high summer.

The cases were admitted to hospital where they remained as inpatients for anything from 4 to 6 months. Each left hospital handicapped in some way but each was ambulant, the two older children walking without difficulty whilst the baby was crawling about the carpet and floor and apparently having no trouble. The Health Visitor has visited these cases to follow up the after-care and she reports that they still attend hospital as outpatients.

Only one of these cases was immunised - the girl aged 4 from Colley. She had had 3 injections of the vaccine, 2 in 1959 and the third in 1960.

This child never had an acute illness but she was seen at hospital outpatients' department where she had been taken for advice about a "weakness" of the leg and foot. Poliomyelitis was diagnosed in retrospect.

One wonders just how severely ill this child might have been had she not been immunised. She certainly had a serious enough infection to attack her limbs yet she did not have any febrile illness. The paralysis is mild and the prognosis is good. In fact the prognosis in the other 2 cases is also good.

VACCINATION against Poliomyelitis was available to everyone between the ages of 6 months and 40 years at clinics, open sessions or at the surgeries of the family doctor. The age limit was advanced to 40 years early in the year 1961. Also during the year a fourth dose of the vaccine was made available to all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years. The response to the invitation for vaccination was not very encouraging. The mothers had the baby done at the clinic but the open sessions were sparsely supported. It appears that the public were just not interested.

Towards the end of the summer the supply of vaccine become very limited. We were constantly being asked for supplies and we had to tell everyone that the supplies were not to be had. Two factors might have been responsible for this shortage - that a large batch of prepared vaccine had not measured up to the high standard of quality required and that firms were holding back their production as it was confidently anticipated that early in 1962 the oral vaccine would be accepted and would in time become the method of choice of vaccination. Thus we had to draw up some priority list of persons who should receive the vaccination and these were (a) Completion of treatment, (b) Initial and subsequent vaccination for expectant mothers, and (c) Initial and subsequent vaccination for babies and young children up to the age of 15 years.

I append below a table of statistics which indicates the numbers vaccinated in the division. It is very difficult to break down the figures so that each county district statistics could be available. There is so much overlap from one district to another and from neighbouring county boroughs to a neighbouring district. The figures given below are those of vaccinations carried out within the division and for which record cards were prepared.

Months.	Age Group born 1933-1942	Age Group born 1943-1960	Age Group born before 1933 but under 40 years	Others.
January - March	63	245	143	17
April - June	69	354	385	-
July - September	310	564	1,008	45
October - December	54	271	168	-
TOTALS:	496	1,434	1,704	62

Number who completed 3 injections during 1961 ... 5,084.
Number who received 4th injection - children aged 5-12 years ... 2,412.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

There was an improvement in the number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox during the year. There were 335 compared with 229 in 1960. Of these 204 were children under the age of one year, 79 were children between the ages of 1 and 2 years, 10 children between 2 and 4 years and 23 over the age of 5 years. There were 19 persons re-vaccinated.

FOOD POISONING.

There were 5 cases of Food Poisoning reported during the year. They all occurred in the second quarter and 4 of them occurred in one family. The organism in this outbreak was isolated and the source of the infection was traced. The cases were notified from Bradfield. It was a Cl. Welchii infection and these persons were some of a small number who had attended a social function and who had all suffered the same symptoms. The function was held in a neighbouring County Borough.

The fifth case was one notified from Colley Estate but nothing was found to trace the source of the infection nor to identify the causal organism.

DYSENTERY.

There were 7 cases notified during the year one more than in 1960. They occurred 2 in the first quarter, 3 in the second quarter and 2 in the last quarter. Three cases occurred in Tankersley, two in High Green and one each in Grenoside and Colley Estate. Three of the cases were in one family. They and the other 4 individual cases were fully investigated and although the organism was isolated the origin of the infection was not.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

During the Summer of 1961 a girl in Grenoside was found to have Paratyphoid Fever. This was almost certainly contracted during her holiday in Spain. The girl's holiday was in the form of an organised school trip; therefore when the disease was diagnosed after her return home there were a very large number of contacts to be traced at short notice. The Public Health Inspectors were each given a long list, and within a very short space of time the histories of all these contacts were obtained, and over the next few days three successive specimens of faeces for each one were examined in the Public Health Laboratories in Sheffield. Fortunately no more positive cases were discovered. The infected girl was very ill, but made a good recovery.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever are very much more common in certain European countries such as Spain than in this country. It is wise therefore for those people who intend to travel abroad to seek advice as to whether they should be immunised against Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

In my report of this case I communicated this opinion to the County Medical Officer who is also the Principal School Medical Officer. Following some discussion amongst County Medical Staff, the Headteachers of all schools in the West Riding have been advised by the Chief Education Officer to seek such advice from the School Medical Officer before arranging school trips abroad.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was an increase in the number of cases notified during 1961. In all there were 23, an increase of 2 compared with the previous year. Two of the notifications came from Middlewood Mental Hospital leaving a net total of district cases of 21. Of these, 16 were Pulmonary infections and 5 were Non-Pulmonary. During the same period 26 cases were discharged from our register as being cured.

There was no visit from the Mass Radiography Unit during the year but I understand that it will visit one of the larger works in the district in early 1962 and there is no doubt we will get facilities to have special cases X-rayed if required. The Medical Director of the Unit is always very happy to help us with any investigations. When such is necessary we get an immediate appointment at the static unit in Sheffield.

When notifications are received in this office there is no delay in making a visit to the home of the patient. All contacts are found and all are invited to attend for X-ray or any other investigation. This searching out of contacts is sometimes difficult and not infrequently meets with some resistance on the part of some of the relatives and friends. It is seldom we fail to persuade every one to attend for check-up. We have a full-time Health Visitor who is exclusively employed in the Tuberculosis Service. She attends at the Chest Clinics both in Sheffield and Barnsley and this close working with the Chest Physician on the one hand and the Epidemiologist on the other makes the work this Health Visitor performs more or less a complete service. The Chest Physicians are all very helpful and they co-operate with my department most willingly. They have advised us on many occasions about cases and we in turn have tried to help by advising those concerned in the environmental field.

Our department, besides dealing with epidemiological investigations, also looks to care and after-care. If bedding is required to help sleeping arrangements we provide it. If the Chest Physician certifies that extra nourishment (milk) is advisable then we arrange the supplies. These cases get 2 pints of milk daily free of charge. During 1961, 8 patients received this extra nourishment.

Re-housing of families where Tuberculosis is present is another important factor in the after-care of the patient and in the control of spread of infection. Your Housing Manager has always been happy to accept any recommendations I have made and he has brought the information to the notice of the appropriate committee. Indeed, in cases other than Tuberculosis I have asked for help in re-housing and these have all been

duly considered. During the year under review 3 families were suitably re-housed - one having a history of Tuberculosis.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 years	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	2	2	3	4	1	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>							
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	1	-	-	1
High Green	...	...	...	1	-	1	-
Chapelton	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Grenoside	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	...	...	...	8	2	-	1
Foxhill Estate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>							
Wortley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF BRADFIELD:</u>							
Bradfield	...	...	...	2	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows				-	-	-	1
Worrall	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Loxley	...	...	...	-	-	1	-
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Wadsley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>							
Tankersley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Birdwell	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				14	2	2	3

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	-

During the year 4 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 2 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 395 Pulmonary cases and 74 Non-pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 59 cases were removed from the register, 26 cured, 9 died and 24 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G VACCINATION.

The scheme for vaccinating school children aged 13/14 years continued in 1961. All the senior schools in the district were covered and details can be seen in the table below. Parents were again asked for their permission to carry out the test and, if it were found to be in the interest of the child following the test to require an X-ray, we could continue the scheme. As usual all parents readily agreed and the work proceeded without delay.

A total of 628 children presented themselves for Mantoux testing. Of this number 145 gave a positive result and 475 gave a negative reading. The latter had to present themselves for vaccination with B.C.G. and 466 attended. (9 were absent through sickness and would be treated at a later date).

At this stage those children who were vaccinated a year ago re-appeared for testing to confirm whether or not they had in fact been successfully converted to Mantoux positive. There were 488 of these children so tested and all gave a satisfactory result; 424 giving a strong positive reaction - 53 less positive but not requiring re-vaccination.

We used the liquid vaccine during the year although there was a little freeze dried available. We were waiting to see the results of freeze dried vaccine and we found them to be excellent. The material has been fully evaluated and is as equally effective as the liquid vaccine.

I did mention last year that the liquid vaccine was imported from Denmark and the supplies had to be used on arrival. Its stability was in doubt after about 7 days. The freeze dried on the other hand can be

stored at shelf conditions and temperature and is always available without special ordering through central office. In future, therefore, we shall be using freeze dried exclusively in the division.

All children who had a positive reaction to the Mantoux test were recommended for X-ray. Those children at Bradfield Secondary School were accommodated at the unit when it was visiting the steel works in Stocksbridge. By kind arrangement by the works Medical Officer and the unit Medical Director the children were allowed to enter the works and attend the unit. They travelled from school by special bus.

The children at the remaining schools travelled by special bus to the static unit in Sheffield. The headteachers co-operated most willingly and the Medical Director at the Unit gave us a special appointment. I am glad to report that the X-ray examinations all proved negative. One child was asked to return for a large film but that was found to be satisfactory.

School	No. Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	96	40	56	55
Ecclesfield Grammar	119	29	90	89
Ecclesfield Sec. Modern	72	11	59	59
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	122	23	96	93
Colley Sec. Modern	138	11	127	124
Bradfield Sec. Modern	81	31	47	46
TOTALS	628	145	475	466

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service which was established throughout the County in 1960, continues to provide a much needed beneficial service to the community. In my report for 1960 I outlined the procedure for obtaining treatment.

During the year the service would appear to have been adequate for the demand made upon it. It was obvious as the year passed that the demand for the service was increasing and we were watching the situation, in view of the relative scarcity of qualified Chiropodists. The percentage of the aged population, i.e. females 60 and over and males 65 and over, receiving treatment in the Wortley Rural District was 11.44%.

In the Wortley Rural District, 5 Chiropodists were employed and the following are brief details indicating the extent in which the service was used.

413 Pensioners received 1906 treatments in County Clinics.
 4 Partially Handicapped persons " 19 " " " "
 90 Pensioners received 337 treatments in their own homes.
 1 Partially Handicapped person " 2 " " his " "

In Loxley and Worrall a special arrangement is in force, whereby the Chiropodist undertakes all work on a domiciliary basis.

49 Pensioners received 243 treatments under the above arrangement.

There is one Voluntary Association only in Wortley Area i.e. High Green. This Association provided the following services:-

101 Pensioners received 207 treatments at Chiropodist's Surgery,
 6 " " 11 " in their own homes.

25 visits were made to patients' homes by one of our Chiropodists only to find the patient was either in hospital or away on holiday.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During 1961 the medical staff have carried out the following Health Education.

Lung Cancer and smoking: Film and talk at one Secondary Modern School.

Personal Hygiene and care of the skin: at two Secondary Modern Schools under the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme.

One course of First Aid lectures involving personal hygiene and general health again under the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme.

Home Accidents at an evening lecture to the Bradfield Women's Institute.

General enviromental health at an evening lecture to Ecclesfield Toc H Club.

I have no doubt that the opportunity existed in 1961 to carry out more Health Education, particularly in schools. The difficulty was lack of staff.

At the beginning of 1961 a yearly programme was arranged. A different subject was chosen for each month, with a break during the month of August. These subjects were to be dealt with at the Child Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics in the Division, in the form of a brief 5/10 minute talk, followed by discussion to small groups of mothers attending the Clinics. The staff have tried to adhere to this programme, but during the year it become increasingly difficult to do so, in view of the Health visiting staff situation that developed because of resignations and sickness.

Visual aids, in the form of Posters, Flannel-graphs, Film Strips and Peg Boards, were used to advantage.

Ante-natal Classes in the following Clinics have been started and have made very good progress:-

Colley Estate.

Chapelton.

Oughtibridge.

The teaching in these classes in the Division is undertaken by the midwives for the area, and the Reliefs helping out where necessary. The Health Visitors themselves, give two or three talks at the majority of the Clinics on some aspect of positive health. These usually are Diet, Immunisation and Vaccination, Social Services.

One of the Home Nurses has done a great deal of work during the year in talking to groups of Young Wives and Church organisations on different aspects of Health Education, e.g. Home Accidents, Road Safety.

As I have mentioned in previous reports this business of Health Education is not easy to organise. To begin with I find that audiences are not easily gathered and that the subject of Health is not too popular. It is probably true to say that people are interested more in Ill-Health and will avidly read all about outbreaks of disease and listen to every word about unpleasant symptoms described by anyone who cares to recite them. But to discuss the Promotion of Health is another matter. It is significant that when any of us is asked to give a talk where there is a captive audience we find that there is an interest in the subject. Unfortunately it is well nigh impossible to pursue the talking sufficiently often to maintain that interest - man power and woman power in the service is not enough for that. I do wish we could get groups of people who meet regularly to invite us to give a talk occasionally. There are Women's Institutes, Church Organisations, Youth Clubs, etc. who do meet together at fairly regular times. We could attend occasionally, if invited.

The spotlight seems to me to be on bigger and brighter hospitals and more of them. The emphasis, therefore, is on treatment - I would like to see more concern being taken with the Prevention of Illness. It is more than possible that if this were the case there would be fewer in need of treatment.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion during 1961 for action to be taken under the above-mentioned Acts.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

During 1961 steady evolution of the service took place and much progress was made, but a great deal has to be achieved before the service envisaged by the Minister of Health and the County Authorities is accomplished.

There are now two full-time Mental Welfare Officers established at the Divisional Health Office, Mortomley Hall, High Green, and along with a Senior Mental Welfare Officer they form a Mental Health team working very closely

with the General Practitioners, the Consultant Psychiatrists and the Hospitals. These Officers are given every opportunity to keep abreast of current trends through Refresher Courses, Week-end Seminars and In-service Training Schemes.

Since the introduction of the new Act admissions to Hospital are arranged in a friendly, informal manner, with consultations taking place at the home of the patient, with the General Practitioner, the Mental Welfare Officer and relatives. Encouragement and facilities for informal admission are given to the patient, and every effort is made to shorten the stay in Hospital. At the moment half the patients admitted to Hospital are ready for discharge after about three months stay, and many go home sooner. Approximately 66.7% of those with a severe degree of mental infirmity go home within six months, mainly due to advanced techniques and new drugs developed over the past few years.

Liaison meetings are held at the Mental Hospital, dealing mainly with the resettlement of patients and their after-care. In this connection notifications of discharged patients, with brief case histories, are sent to the Divisional Health Office, and follow-up work is carried out by Mental Welfare Officers working very closely with other services who are able to assist in the resettlement of patients. These contacts are a valuable asset when dealing with Mental Health problems.

During last year the Hospital Plan for England and Wales was published. This outlined the new developments expected during the next 5 to 15 years. Some large Mental Hospitals will close down and in their place will be small new Psychiatric Hospitals. It is recommended that Psychiatric Units be attached to the larger General Hospitals, and more emphasis placed on community, care and after-care. Also included are plans for the building of Residential Hostels and sheltered Workshops for the patients. Occupational therapy is of great importance in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Major projects such as these take time to accomplish. There are a great many problems facing the planners, not to mention the economic factor.

In the meantime I feel we should concentrate on Mental Health education. The general public should be encouraged to learn the principles of positive mental health, that there is no stigma attached to a mental breakdown, that kindness and tolerance are as necessary to the healing of a sick mind as Psychiatry or Surgery. For those unfortunate enough to suffer from mental disorder we must aim for out-patient treatment, with admission to a Short-stay Hospital only in the event of the patient not responding to Psychotherapy.

Over the past twelve months we have had some insight into the new Mental Health Act and we have seen some of the problems facing the service. The future of Mental Health is a challenge to the Public Health Service, opening up exciting new avenues in the field of preventive medicine.

Wortley Rural District is served by two Mental Hospitals, Middlewood Hospital covers all Wortley Rural District except Tankersley and Pilley which are in the catchment area of Storthes Hall. There is also the clinic at Whiteley Wood where selected patients attend for treatment both as in-patients and out-patients. This clinic is part of the Teaching Hospital group and sees cases referred from general hospitals and from general practitioners in the field.

During 1961 the Mental Welfare Officers arranged for the admission of 23 cases, 13 male and 10 female, into Middlewood. Six of those cases were Informal admissions. (These latter are persons who having had all the implications of admission to hospital explained to them, accept the situation and go into hospital voluntarily.) During the same period 28 cases were discharged from Middlewood and of these 20 returned home and were referred for "after-care" by the Local Health Authority Mental Welfare Officers: The function of these officers, in this connection, is to visit the patients in their own home, to talk with them and encourage them to take up normal ways of life, such as they had before their illness. Any worries or anxieties they discuss with the Welfare Officer. Many of these cases get along very well when they know that someone is available to help them when difficulties arise. One case was discharged from Whiteley Wood during the year and "after-care" was provided as requested by the clinic authorities.

There were no admissions from the district into Storthes Hall and no discharges from that hospital to the district.

MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY.

The table below gives the details of the numbers of Mentally Sub-normal in the care of the department. The main objective in our dealings with all those cases is to try to get them back into society again. The mentally sub-normal person is the one who gets least sympathy from society generally. At least they do not seem to get the help and encouragement from the man in the street that the physically handicapped receive. It is our responsibility to provide all the help and training we have at our disposal. We have the Training Centre in High Green where an average of 50 - 55 cases attend daily. There are young people there and there are adults. Training takes the form of good habit forming efforts and handicraft work to encourage achievement and muscle co-ordination. There is also a workshop where the adults - males - are taught to use tools and to create something from wood and metal. This is a very useful section and because of the need to bring more and more of the sub-normals to training centres from hospitals where they have been inpatients for varying periods, the centre at High Green is being enlarged by having workshops built and extra accommodation provided for advanced training in other ways. The policy is one of progression to the time when these cases will be housed in selected purpose built hostels from where they will proceed to the training centre or to sheltered workshops; in short to try to have them re-absorbed back into society.

Care and Guidance.

<u>16 years and over.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
In full employment	7	7
Fully employed and/or supervised at home..	2	13
Working part-time	2	-
Training Centre	10	10
Training Centre refused	6	4
Unemployable or Cot Cases	-	3
<u>Under 16 years.</u>		
Training Centre	16	14
For Training - 1962	-	1
Working	1	-
Cot Cases	-	3
	<u>44</u>	<u>55</u>

During the year arrangements were made for the admission of 4 patients to a Hospital for the Severely Subnormal, 2 for short stay and 2 for permanent care.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in Maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The vehicle establishment is the same as last year although committee approval has been given to purchase one extra vehicle, which should be included in the establishment in the near future.

The new Teaching Hospital in Sheffield has increased the carrying load and it was thought that this would be offset by a decrease in the number of journeys made to the old established Hospitals. This has not materialised and although a steady increase has been maintained the Station is still managing to deal with the situation.

CLINICS.

Mobile Clinic.

The Mobile Clinic continues to visit the Dungworth area on Friday mornings, fortnightly, and provides the maternity and child welfare services, including all types of vaccination and immunisation. The Land Rover is used to bring in Mothers and children from outlying areas, and Mr. H. Hallam provides free facilities to stand the Clinic in his farm yard. I wish to put on record my thanks to Mr. Hallam for this. The Health Visitor for the district is in attendance at each session to advise on all matters relating to health. A Medical Officer attends by appointment to deal with any problems to carry out immunisations and vaccinations against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox.

The number of attendances at Dungworth during the year was 221 as compared with 90 in 1960, a considerable increase of attendances as compared with the previous year.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The only one in the Wortley District is held at the Colley Estate Clinic on Thursday afternoons. The staff consists of the Medical Officer, Health Visitor and Midwife, who provide a comprehensive Medical, Midwifery and Social Service for the expectant Mother.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

These classes are conducted in the district as per the appended list. Here intensive health education is carried out. The expectant Mother is always most interested and no doubt benefits much. The advice and teaching range from her own care during the ante-natal period, preparation for the birth of her child, the labour, the post-natal period, and also talks on diet, breast and artificial feeding, mental health and protection by immunisation and vaccination against disease. Following the talks general discussion always takes place in which both Mothers and staff participate. Visual aids of all descriptions are used at these sessions.

Toddlers' Clinics.

In the Wortley Area there are now three Toddlers' Clinics, one held at the Colley Clinic, one at Chapeltown and one at High Green. These Clinics, where introduced, have provided a valuable service to the community. The procedure is as in previous years - Birthday Cards are sent to children for their first, second, third and fourth birthdays, with an invitation to attend the Clinic for medical examination and advice. (Immunisation programme carried out also.)

Eye Clinics.

These Clinics are arranged according to need, and are held for a half or full day session on a Tuesday at the Colley Clinic. The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Clinic to see the children referred to him. During 1961 there were 534 attendances of which 143 were new cases. The Specialist prescribed spectacles in 273 instances.

Child Welfare Clinics - are held as per the appended list. During the year there has been one change of Clinic premises from the Scout Hut, Tankersley to Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley Lane, Tankersley, which is a new building rented from the National Coal Board. At all these Clinics a Medical Officer is present, together with a Health Visitor. In some instances there is a second Health Visitor or an Assistant, depending upon the size of the Clinic.

Individual advice and consultation takes place with the Health Visitor and is available to all Mothers, and in addition, where possible, small groups take part in discussion on some aspect of positive health. The Medical Officer at the Clinic is there to be consulted regarding any problems the Mother may have, and carries out a programme of immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox. Visual aids are used in the Clinics.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.61.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances.
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. F.C. Armstrong, Miss E. Bates and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Wednesday afternoon	326	2,202
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Dr. G. Henderson, Dr. D. Colver, Mrs. A. Brooks and/or Mrs. M. Orr and Mrs. E. R. Steer.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons	576	3,885
GRENOSIDE Meth. Schoolroom Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. A. Brooks and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Thursday afternoon	234	1,996
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School Wortley Road Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. D.M. Simpson and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Tuesday afternoon	214	2,558
LOXLEY Congregational Chapel Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	66	446
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Thursday afternoon	129	1,316

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances.
STANNINGTON Methodist Sunday School Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Wednesday afternoon	251	1,745
TANKERSLEY Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall Pilley Lane Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons	33	913
WORRALL Memorial Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	66	535

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Dr. I.A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. M. Orr and Mrs. A.H. Wales.	Thursday afternoons.	728
GRENOSIDE Methodist Sunday School Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. A. Brooks.	Thursday afternoon (Before Child Welfare Centre commences).	111

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Midwife and Health Visitor.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. A. Brooks Mrs. A.H. Wales, Mrs. A. Dubin.	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	177
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Miss E. Bates, Mrs. L.M. Needham.	Fortnightly, Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	120
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Miss K. Gregory, Mrs. R.M. Barrott and Mrs. N. McNamara.	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	90

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the years.
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. A. Brooks, Mrs. E. R. Steer.	Alternate Friday mornings	263
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	First Tuesday each month a.m.	84
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. F.C. Armstrong and Miss E. Bates.	Third Tuesday each month a.m.	140

Other Clinics held at Colley Clinic.

<u>MONDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Poliomyelitis session (when required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
<u>TUESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required).
		<u>P.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required). Mothercraft Class.
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Child Guidance Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Chiropody Clinic. Child Welfare Clinic.
<u>THURSDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Speech Therapy Class.
		<u>P.M.</u>	Ante-natal Clinic.
<u>FRIDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Toddlers' Clinic. Immunisation Clinic (when required).

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.62.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Craig.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Doncaster 4521.
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. A. Brooks.	48, Furniss Ave., Dore, Sheffield.	Sheffield 360665.
Mrs. M. Orr.	1, Bracken Hill, Burncross, Chapeltown.	
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke (Comm. duty 18.7.62).	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont. (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D.M. Simpson. (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. J.A. Morton. (Assistant) (Comm. duty 1.6.62)	26, Birch Avenue, Chapelton.	
Mrs. E.R. Steer. (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart. (Part-time Asst.)	122, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	
Mrs. D.E. Almond. (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.

During the year there were a number of changes in the Health Visiting Service in the Wortley Rural District, and at the 31st December there was an acute shortage of qualified staff, following the resignation of Miss Helliwell on 16th November, 1961, and Miss Thompson on 30th September. The vacancies have been advertised nationally and locally, but to no avail. A Student Health Visitor who completes her training next year has been allocated to this area in July, 1962. There remains, however, a very acute shortage of trained staff which, consequently, limits the amount of work that can be done in the teaching field.

Elementary tests for Phenylketonuria in the young infant at 3 to 4 weeks is now a routine part of the Health Visitor's work. All cases in the Wortley area were negative. One of the most important of the many and varied duties of the Health Visitor is the teaching of all aspects of positive health and the prevention of disease. She visits expectant Mothers, children under 5 years of age, the aged persons in their homes and supervises all homes where a Home Help is employed. She liaises with other Statutory and Voluntary Organisations, including Hospitals, and it is she who must be aware at what moment a family requires the help from other agencies. She is deeply involved in the positive approach to promote mental health and her teachings are always aimed at the family as a unit. The Health Visitor and School Nurse conducts hygiene surveys in schools and is present at School Medical Inspections. In addition she carries out home visiting of Schoolchildren where individual advice is required, particularly where there is a handicapped child in the home.

Tuberculosis Health Visiting is undertaken by a full-time Tuberculosis Visitor, who attends the Chest Clinics to act as a liaison officer at Barnsley and Sheffield. In the Clinics full scale investigation is carried out on all patients and contacts. In addition the Tuberculosis Health Visitor follows up all contacts of the cases in their homes, and also does a certain amount of routine visiting to Tubercular families.

During the year the Health Visitors made 15,034 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District, as compared with 13,880 the previous year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

as at 31st July, 1962.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara (Relief)	37, Rodney Hill, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. R.M. Barrott	8, Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176.
Mrs. A. Dubin	93, Mansell Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. A.H. Wales	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722.
Mrs. L.M. Needham	11, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. E. Steele (Relief)	Lane Farm, Carr Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 3310.

During the year there were no alterations in the Midwifery Staff of the Wortley area. The establishment of Midwives in the Wortley area during the past twelve months has been up to strength and no vacancies exist.

The Midwives give a comprehensive Domiciliary Midwifery Service, attend Ante-natal Clinics, demonstrate relaxation exercises to expectant Mothers and give group talks in the Ante-natal Clinics. They also, and this is a very important part of the work, give ante-natal care in the homes to expectant Mothers. All the Midwives in the area are mobile and, therefore, provide a quick, effective service. They are qualified to administer Gas and Air and Trilene Analgesia, and have the necessary equipment. All the Midwives in this area during the last twelve months have been provided with new Trilene Machines. During the year they attended 207 confinements, 158 as Midwives and 49 as Maternity Nurses, and this includes the cases attended by the Divisional Relief Midwife resident in the Wortley District.

During 1961, 18 patients received the benefits of Gas and Air during confinement and 139 patients Trilene Analgesia.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

as at 31st July, 1962.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. A. Woodhead	1a, King St., Charlton Brook, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3582.
Mrs. A. White	7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 343688.
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. L. Genders (Relief)	10, Hill Top Rise, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4171.
Mrs. H. Radcliffe... ..	17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.
Mrs. M. Moore	36, Park Avenue, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3810.
Mrs. R. Chambers	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Miss J. H. Sagar (Relief)	49, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4405.

There were one or two changes in the Home Nursing Service during the past twelve months. Mrs. Wragg resigned with effect 31st August. Mrs. Moore returned from her Queen's District Training in September. The relief work in the area is undertaken by Mrs. Genders and Miss Sagar, the latter being appointed with effect 10th January, 1961. All the Nurses are mobile, and provide a quick and effective service. All nursing duties in the patient's home are carried out by the staff and they work under the direction of the General Practitioner. The Nurses, in addition, advise on all difficulties within the family produced by long or short term illness. During the year they made a total of 22,236 visits as compared with 20,135 visits the previous year, and this figure includes the visits by the Divisional Relief Nurses resident in the Wortley District.

In 1961 all Nursing Staff were provided with disposable Sterile Syringes, which obviates the necessity for boiling Syringes in the respective homes thus producing a more streamlined service. The position is, in effect, one complete sterile syringe per patient. After use the syringe is discarded.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1961 a total of 71,487 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District. In all 90 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 374 cases, compared with 376 cases and 94 Domestic Helps in 1960. Of the total of 374 cases 256 were continuing cases from the previous year, the remainder being new ones.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows:-

Maternity Cases	...	...	38
Tuberculosis Cases...	...	...	2
General cases over 65 years			301
General cases under 65 years			20
Others	...	...	13
			<u>374</u>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service:-

DISTRICT	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES					
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other	Total
Colley	88	8	10	-	9	115
Chapeltown	68	4	5	1	1	79
Ecclesfield	50	1	-	-	-	51
Grenoside	11	-	7	1	-	19
High Green	34	3	2	-	3	42
Stannington	7	-	9	-	-	16
Loxley	5	-	1	-	-	6
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oughtibridge	10	1	1	-	-	12
Worrall	5	1	3	-	-	9
Wharnccliffe Side	3	-	-	-	-	3
Thorpe Hesley	3	-	-	-	-	3
Wortley	5	1	-	-	-	6
Tankersley	11	1	-	-	-	12
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	301	20	38	2	13	374

The Domestic Help Service continues to provide a full-time service to expectant Mothers having their babies at home. The Home Help undertakes all duties within the home for a maximum period of 14 days. In addition to the domestic work and shopping she does the meals and cares for any young children in the home. This service is of value, too, where a patient is admitted for a short stay into Hospital of 48 or 72 hours for delivery and then is nursed at home. The bulk of the work, however, continues to be in the general cases over the age of 65 years, and this service certainly helps the old people to retain their independence by remaining in their own homes for longer periods than would be otherwise possible. It is still, however, very necessary for relatives and neighbours to provide additional help and companionship in order to prevent loneliness. I must emphasise once again that the Domestic Help Service should not and must not replace help given by relatives and neighbours.

These statistics indicate the distribution of the Home Help hours and the cost of the service. The details refer to the Division 22 as a whole.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital population, is 88,481. During 1961 a total of 119,612 Home Help hours were provided. There were 658 cases who received help and 131 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows:-

Maternity	4,642 hours	..... 3.88%	.... 72 cases.
Tuberculosis	325 hours	..... 0.27%	.... 3 cases.
Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	102,649 hours	..... 85.87%	.... 520 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 years)	7,376 hours	..... 6.11%	.... 38 cases.
Others	4,620 hours	..... 3.87%	.... 25 cases.
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>119,612 hours</u>	<u>..... 100%</u>	<u>.... 658 cases.</u>

Only 5.04% of the estimated aged population (female 60 and over: male 65 and over) are receiving Home Help. There were in all 558 such cases receiving on average 198 hours per case or approximately 3.8 hours per case per week.

The cost of the service was:-

Wages	£19,781.	10.	0.
Insurance (Employers' proportion)	£ 2,010.	1.	0.
Gross	£21,791.	11.	0.
Amount recovered from applicants	£ 913.	11.	2.
Net cost of service	£20,877.	19.	10.

I reported last year that the Council had continued with their policy of providing special facilities for the elderly in their own homes or rather in groups of homes. These facilities were in the main, the provision of a Warden who would keep a watch over the group of elderly folks and help them if the need arose. The Council have completed groups in Grenoside (1959), Chapeltown (1959), Ecclesfield (1960), Wharncliffe Side (1960), Lane End (Upper part 1960) and Greenhead (1960). In 1961 2 further groups, Pilley with 31 units (June 1961) and Lane End (Lower part) with 42 units (March 1961) were provided and Wardens appointed. I anticipate that there will be further expansions in early 1962 in Potter Hill and Ecclesfield.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in the Wortley Rural District during 1961 was as follows:-

National Dried Milk	-	3,378 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	-	859 bottles.
Vitamin A and D Tablets		1,419 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	-	12,409 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated:-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Stocksbridge Co-op., Orane Moor, Thurgoland. Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	Alternate Wednesdays During shop hours During shop hours	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u> Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Colley Estate Clinic, Wordsworth Ave., Sheffield, 5.	Monday Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Mrs. Hes, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side.	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1961.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall during the year measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 25.80 inches which is substantially lower than the figure of 40.58 inches for 1960.

The average rainfall for the 25 years preceding 1952 was 28.47 inches. The siting of the gauge was changed from the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works to the present site during 1952 and figures were incomplete for that year. The average rainfall for the past 9 years is 29.868 inches.

The heaviest monthly fall occurred in January when 4.12 inches were recorded compared with the October 1960 high of 7.09 inches. The lowest monthly recording occurred in March (0.42 inches) compared with June 1960 (1.09 inches).

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,950 of which 14,617 received a piped supply from one or other of the undertakings set out hereunder.

The number supplied represents 97% of the total houses in the district.

The water supplies in order of largest number of houses supplied were as follows: -

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Waterboard.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estate Private Supply.
7. Penistone Rural District Council.

Detailed information relating to the area of distribution and the number of houses supplied is set out in the following table:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff Corp. 1.	Hall broom 2.	Wharn cliffe 3.	Dearne 4.	Barn sley 5.	Whit ley 6.	Penis tone 7.
Ecclesfield	8086	2527	2521	99	2521	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley	6227	1946	1946	100	1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	9263	2979	2979	100	2979	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	3821	1194	1190	99	1188	-	2	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	5149	1640	1616	98	1587	-	-	-	-	29	-
Thorpe Hesley	480	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	33026	10436	10402	99	10371	-	2	-	-	29	-
Wadsley	138	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	1283	401	395	98	30	365	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	2694	842	822	97	820	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	1130	353	337	95	337	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	99	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	1276	408	395	96	261	134	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	3620	1172	1160	98	-	1160	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	410	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
Storrs	96	30	30	100	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	211	66	25	37	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	349	109	29	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	150	47	29	61	15	-	-	-	14	-	-
Hollowmeadows	154	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH:	11610	3678	3401	92	1575	1812	-	-	14	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	2029	634	634	100	83	-	391	100	60	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	646	202	180	89	-	-	172	-	1	-	7
TOTALS:	47311	14950	14617	97	12029	1812	565	100	75	29	7

Characteristics of Supplies.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

The supply originates from moorland gathering grounds and is stored in impounding reservoirs. The water is naturally soft and the peaty gathering grounds impart acid characteristics which are neutralised at the filter stations as part of the purification process. The water is protected and purified by control over the gathering grounds, storage, filtration and finally by sterilisation by means of chlorine or a mixture of chlorine and ammonia.

The total number of houses in the district supplied from this source is 12,029 equivalent to 82.3% of all houses on a mains supply.

The bacteriological quality of the water is closely supervised by the Waterworks laboratory staff.

2. Wortley R.D.C.'s Bradfield Supply.

This supply originates from springs and boreholes located on moorland at Hallbroom. The spring water is soft and slightly acid in character and the borehole water is fairly hard, some of the hardness being temporary. The chemical characteristics of the supply therefore fluctuate according to the relative mixture of spring and borehole water supplied.

The bacteriological quality of the spring water fluctuates according to weather conditions and chlorination of the supply is carried out before discharge into the distribution mains. The water is sampled weekly for bacteriological examination.

There are service tanks on the distribution system at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall and in view of the increasing demand additional storage at Worrall and Loxley is under consideration.

The supply serves 1,812 dwellings in the Bradfield Parish representing approximately 12.4% of the total houses in the district on a mains supply.

3. Wharncliffe Estates Company Waterworks.

The Wharncliffe supply is from an impounding reservoir located near the village of Wortley and is distributed in the Wortley and Tankersley Parishes. The water passes through pressure filters before distribution.

Part of the area of supply is affected by mining subsidence and interruptions of supply occurred on a number of occasions during the year. Although some mains duplication has been carried out the

distribution system is barely adequate to meet maximum demand and any loss of pressure creates supply difficulties particularly at the elevated extremities of the system which have frequently to be supplied by tank delivery.

The number of houses supplied is 565 representing approximately 1/4% of the total houses in the district on a mains supply.

4. Dearne Valley Water Board.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply 100 houses in the Hoyland Common and Birdwell parts of the district, this number being equivalent to less than 1% of the total houses on a mains supply. The supply is a mixture of borehole and reservoir water, the latter originating from the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

The Board have experienced serious difficulties in maintaining a satisfactory supply in parts of their supply area but the position in this district has been satisfactory. Sheffield Corporation have now been asked to take over responsibility for the supply in the Board's area.

5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

Water originating from the Barnsley Corporation reservoir at Upper Midhope is supplied to 14 houses at Midhopestones and one at lower Wortley and a further 60 houses at Tankersley are supplied from the same source by agreement with Worsborough U.D.C. The total houses supplied is equivalent to 0.51% of the total on mains supplies.

Barnsley Corporation will take over direct responsibility for the Worsborough mains during 1962.

6. Whitley Estate Private Supply.

The number of houses supplied from this source is 29 comprising the hamlet of Whitley and cottages at Wood End and Middleton Green, Grenoside. Several of the properties served are farms.

The supply is insufficient during prolonged periods of drought and some difficulty in this respect occurred during the year under review.

The supply is impounded spring water and wastage arising from interference by irresponsible persons was partially responsible for the supply difficulties.

7. Penistone R.D.C. Supply.

Seven cottages in the Low Forge and Crane Moor parts of the district are supplied from the Penistone mains.

Private Supplies.

There are now 349 houses in the district served by private water supplies. These are located in the outlying parts of the Bradfield (296), Ecclesfield (34) and Wortley (19) Parishes. With very few exceptions the supplies are piped into the dwellings.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in both the Wharncliffe Estate and Whitley Estate supply areas due to insufficiency of supply.

The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 142, 104 of these being taken from dwellings on the Council's Bradfield supply. Samples taken from private sources were generally associated with improvement schemes and this factor accounts for the large proportion of unsatisfactory reports. Further details are set out in the following table:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n	Wortley H/Broom	Wharncliffe Estate	Dearne Valley	Barnsley Corp'n	Whitley	Penistone	Private Supplies
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Total houses supplied.	12,029	1,812	565	100	75	29	7	349
Proportion of total houses on Mains Supplies.	82.3%	12.37%	3.89%	0.68%	0.51%	0.2%	0.05%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken	Nil	104	3	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	30
Number reported satisfactory	-	95	2	-	-	-	-	3
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	9	1	-	-	5	-	27

Appropriate action was taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples.

Extension of Mains Supplies.

The only extensions of water mains carried out during the year

were in connection with new development.

The scheme for supplying 21 scattered farms and houses in the High Bradfield area made progress but the stage had not been reached at the year end where actual work could be commenced.

Seven slum clearance houses on private supplies were put out of use thereby accounting for the reduction in the total number of houses on private supplies compared with 1960.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 14,950. The number connected to public sewers is 13,791 equivalent to 92% of the total houses.

Of the 13,791 houses connected to sewers, 12,735 or 92% are connected to sewers discharging ultimately into the Sheffield Corporation sewerage system.

The Council operate sewage works at Tankersley, Wharncliffe Side, Whitley and Dungworth.

The sewage from the village of Wortley discharges to disposal points on the east and west side of the village.

The sewage from that part of Thorpe Hesley within the district discharges to works administered by Rotherham Corporation outside the district and the Hoyland Common part of the district drains to the Hoyland Nether U.D.C.'s disposal works.

Further details of these sewage disposal arrangements are set out in the next table.

The remaining 1,159 dwellings are served by small joint systems or by individual disposal arrangements. The largest unsewered areas are in the Wortley Parish at Howbrook and in the Bradfield Parish at Dungworth, Storrs, High and Low Bradfield and Hollowmeadows. The small works at Dungworth at present serve only a few Council houses.

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percent- age to Sewer	Disposal System							
				Sheff- ield	Pilley	Wharn- cliffe Side	Rother- ham	Wort- ley	Hoy- land	Whitley	Dung- worth
Ecclesfield Colley Chapelton High Green Grenoside Thorpe Hesley	2527 1946 2979 1194 1640 150	2467 1946 2958 1170 1571 143	97 100 99 97 95 95	2467 1946 2958 1170 1558 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - 143	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	10436	10255	98	10099	-	-	143	-	-	13	-
Wadsley Worrall Oughtibridge Wharncliffe Side Brightholmlee Loxley Stannington Dungworth Storrs High Bradfield Low Bradfield Midhope Hollowmeadows	43 401 842 353 31 408 1172 128 30 66 109 47 48	40 367 782 314 - 300 1101 12 - - - - -	93 91 92 88 - 73 93 9 - - - - -	40 367 782 - - 300 1101 - - - - -	- - - 314 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	
BRADFELD PARISH:	3678	2916	79	2590	-	314	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	634	553	87	46	463	-	-	-	-	44	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	202	67	33	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-
TOTALS:	14950	13791	92	12735	463	314	143	67	44	13	12

There has been some delay in progress towards the enlargement of the Wharncliffe Side Sewage Disposal Works, the proposed siting of which has now been changed as a result of the Minister's decision following a compulsory purchase order appeal.

The reconstruction of the Pilley Works is following a smoother course and substantial progress should be achieved in 1962.

Other sewerage extension works have been limited to the requirements of new development.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

At the year end, the refuse collection and disposal service was dealing with refuse from 14,950 dwellinghouses and also from the schools, hospitals, works canteens, moveable dwellings and business premises located in the district. The Wharncliffe and Middlewood Hospitals which have a resident population of 2,149 persons present a special problem and Monday to Friday daily collections are required to deal with the non-medical refuse produced.

Apart from the waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metal and textiles disposed of as salvage through trade channels, all refuse was disposed of by tipping.

The general picture of the service required in respect of dwelling-houses only is indicated by the following table.

District	Houses	Houses Using:					Number of:				
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins
Ecclesfield	2527	2489	36	2	32	2495	2512	30	2	24	2495
Colley	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946
Chapelton	2979	2964	13	2	19	2960	3167	10	2	15	2970
High Green	1194	1182	11	1	18	1176	1122	11	1	16	1177
Grenoside	1640	1583	52	5	71	1569	1612	44	6	54	1570
Thorpe Hesley	150	143	6	1	8	142	110	4	1	5	142
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	10436	10307	118	11	148	10288	10469	99	12	114	10300
Wadsley	43	42	1	-	1	42	34	1	-	1	44
Worrall	401	379	21	1	20	381	392	14	1	13	381
Oughtibridge	842	793	48	1	58	784	738	39	1	38	784
Wharnccliffe Side	353	324	29	-	28	325	427	29	-	28	325
Brightholmlee	31	8	23	-	26	5	8	21	-	24	4
Loxley	408	332	71	5	78	330	357	51	5	49	330
Stannington	1172	1117	54	1	61	1111	1082	50	1	50	1112
Dungworth	128	41	85	2	85	43	41	65	2	54	43
Storrs	30	2	28	-	29	1	2	23	-	22	1
High Bradfield	66	9	57	-	60	6	9	43	-	44	6
Low Bradfield	109	24	72	13	96	13	25	58	14	77	13
Hollowmeadows	48	29	13	6	20	28	36	11	6	18	31
Midhope	47	5	26	16	42	5	5	21	17	33	5
BRADFELD PARISH:	3678	3105	528	45	604	3074	3156	426	47	451	3079
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	634	593	35	6	40	594	625	34	6	34	597
WORTLEY PARISH:	202	108	94	-	102	100	137	93	-	90	107
GRAND TOTALS:	14950	14113	775	62	894	14056	14387	652	65	689	14083

Refuse Collection.

The maximum number of men employed on collection at any one time during the year was 44.

The number of permanent collection rounds was 10 and the above number of employees included ten loader/drivers.

The number of vacancies arising during the year was 5 and no particular difficulty was experienced in recruitment.

The collection service is organised to give the following frequencies of collection.

Bins and pails in the urbanised parts of the district - weekly.

Bins and pails in the outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.

Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

The frequency of collection was generally well-maintained.

The use of skip collection was continued during the year. Although on hygienic grounds this system leaves much to be desired it is economical and particularly useful in certain parts of the district where large numbers of steps have to be negotiated to gain access to the bins.

An application has now been received for the introduction of a bonus scheme and the whole service is under review.

Transport.

The total number of vehicles in use for refuse collection is 12. One of these is available for standby purposes and an Austin truck is available for salvage, general haulage and second line standby purposes.

Details of the vehicles are set out hereunder.

No.	Vehicle.			District Served.
	Make.	Capacity.	Year of Manufacture.	
1.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1961	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1956	Colley Ward (part) Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1952	Colley Ward (part) Ecclesfield Ward (part) Grenoside Ward (part)
4.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1953	Grenoside Ward (part) Chapel town Ward (part)
5.	Dennis.	8 cu. yds.	1949	Grenoside Ward (part) Wortley Parish.
6.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1951	Chapel town Ward (part) High Green Ward (part)
7.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1959	High Green Ward (part) Tankersley Parish.
8.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1961	Stannington, Dungworth and Loxley.
9.	Dennis.	10 cu. yds.	1958	Westnall Ward (except Midhope).
10.	Dennis.	8 cu. yds.	1950	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
11.	Dennis.	8 cu. yds.	1950	Spare vehicle.
12.	Austin.	2-3 tonner, Open truck.	1956	Salvage and General Haulage.

The vehicles are all side-loaders and except for the Austin truck the fleet is now standardised on Dennis machines. All vehicles are petrol driven.

Vehicle Maintenance.

The vehicle fleet is now garaged, maintained and serviced at the new depot at Greno Crescent, Grenoside. The facilities available are first class.

A fitter/mechanic and apprentice are employed on vehicle maintenance

and repair and the vehicles have been kept fully operational at all times. In addition to the twelve vehicles previously referred to, a Bray Loader used on refuse disposal work and a Bedford Van used by the Rodent and General Operative are also serviced in the depot.

All repair work other than new body construction and certain specialised work such as re-boring and crank grinding is carried out in the depot. This section of the service is now operating smoothly and efficiently.

Refuse Disposal.

Apart from the 265 tons of material disposed of as salvage, all refuse collected is deposited on three tipping sites in the ownership of the Council.

Localisation of the tips and additional details are set out hereunder:-

	Site	Refuse Received from	Tip Control.
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside (part).))))
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	High Green, Chapeltown, Grenoside (part), Tankersley, and Wortley.	) Mechanical) Labour on) all tips) plus 1) Labourer.)
3.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Westnall Ward, Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.))))

The Bray Four Wheel Drive Shovel continues to give good service and although further improvement of tipping arrangements is envisaged the general standard now achieved far surpasses the standard obtained with manual control.

Tip fires have occurred fairly frequently in spite of precautions taken and this hazard represents the biggest problem still to be dealt with in refuse disposal.

The land at present in use, together with other sites owned by the Council not yet in use, should be adequate for a substantial period on the basis of anticipated requirements.

Welfare Facilities.

The Council continue to provide welfare facilities in the form of protective clothing. The basis of such provision is 2 pairs of overalls per annum, one overcoat every 2 years and gloves as required. Gumboots are provided for use on privy-midden work.

Hand washing and toilet facilities have been provided in the new depot and locker accommodation and clothes drying facilities are still to be installed. In view of the present working system there is little scope for the introduction of further facilities.

Costing.

The nett cost of collection and disposal during the year ended 31st March, 1961 was £31,915.13. 2.

Income from salvage is not offset against the cost of the service.

The nett cost for 1961 was approximately £1,800 higher than the figure for 1960 (£30,114. 9. 1.)

The increase is accounted for principally by higher wages and loan charges which were partially offset by a reduction in expenditure on new vehicles.

The tonnage of refuse collected is estimated at 16,000 tons. Utilising a population figure of 49,460, the number of houses as 14,950, the rateable value of the district as £548,491 and the product of a penny rate as £2,216.10. 5. full comparative costing figures are as set out in the following table:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.
Acreage of District.	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated population.	49460	48650	48060 +	45621	44820	44229
No. of Houses Scavenged.	14950	14760	14324	14109	13860	13673
Rateable Value of District.	£548491	£548193	£462359	£469753	£470725 *	£271889
Product of ld. Rate.	£2216.10. 5.	£2117.18. 0.	£1799.18.11.	£1928.10. 2.	£1899. 8. 0. *	£1099.17. 3.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal.	£31915.13.2.	£30114. 9.1.	£27290.14.11.	£26535.17.6.	£28818.	£22647.
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £.	14.39d	14.22d	15.439d	13.76d	15.17d	20.58d
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse.	16000 tons.	16000 tons.	16000 tons.	15700 tons.	15700 tons.	15650 tons.
Yield per 1,000 population per day.	17.73 cwts.	18.02 cwts.	18.299 cwts.	18.856 cwts.	19.19 cwts.	19.4 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum.	£645.	£619. 0. 0.	£567.16.11.	£581. 5. 0.	£642.12. 6.	£512. 6. 0.
Cost per head per annum.	12s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.	12s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.	12s. 10d.	10s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum.	£2134.16. 6.	£2042.14. 3.	£1902. 8. 0.	£1875.	£2079. 4. 5.	£1656. 6. 8.
Cost per house per annum.	£2. 2. 8.	£2. 0. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.	£1.18. 0.	£1.17. 6.	£2. 1. 7.	£1.13. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.
Cost per ton.	39s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.	37s. 8d.	34s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	33s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.	36s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.	29s. 7d.

* Re-valuation accounts primarily for the discrepancy between the 1956 and subsequent figures.

+ Includes resident population at Middlewood Hospital for the first time.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

The commodities salvaged during 1961 comprised waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles. The total weight salvaged was just over 300 tons valued at £2,350, representing a slight reduction on the figures for 1960.

Waste paper was the principal commodity salvaged, the total weight collected being 265 tons, an average of 5 tons per week. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the material.

There was a steady demand for all types of scrap metal and textiles throughout the year.

The full salvage figures compared with those for 1960 are set out hereunder: -

Commodity.	Salvage Statistics 1961.						Salvage Statistics 1960.					
	Weight			Value.			Weight			Value.		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.coll)	265	3	0	1837	13	6	282	4	3	1975	13	3
Paper (Carton recovery).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	0
Scrap (Ferrous).	21	14	1	145	19	9	17	17	0	123	2	0
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	2	2	2	181	13	0	2	6	3	272	3	0
Tins (Loose).	6	16	0	27	15	0	4	3	2	8	7	0
Rags.	10	5	3	156	18	6	8	11	0	154	19	9
TOTALS:	306	1	2	2349	19	9	315	5	2	2535	7	0

The expenditure incurred during the year in the preparation of salvaged materials for disposal was £1,997.15. 7. Wages accounted for £1,882.17.10. of this amount, this figure including £725.13. 5. paid as salvage bonus to all personnel concerned with refuse collection and disposal.

The bonus was paid in two instalments at Whitsuntide and Christmas and averaged approximately 6/-d per week per employee.

The salvage scheme commenced as a war-time measure in 1939 and the following table indicates the total collections and values since its inception.

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.			
Commodity.	Quantity Sold.			Amount received.			Source.	£.	s.	d.
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.				
Paper	3830	10	0½	26252	14	8	Wages	17428	13	7
Paper (Carton recovery).	-	2	2	1	2	0	Materials	1294	8	9
Scrap (Ferrous).	278	15	2	1146	5	9½	Machinery	193	1	0
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	16	14	1¾	1385	8	6	Publicity	109	8	3
Tins (Loose).	353	3	1	904	1	3½	Transport	1	9	6
Rags	137	5	1¾	2029	19	5	Rentals and Rates	78	16	9
Bones	61	12	3½	267	7	8	Insurance	5	1	1
Bottles, Jars & Cullett.	34	19	2¼	216	12	5	Totals	19110	18	11
Rubber	9	13	1	24	3	2	Balance	13208	4	11
Twine	-	10	0¾	2	10	11				
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88	18	0				
GRAND TOTALS:	4723	7	0½	32319	3	10		32319	3	10

Provision has been made in the new depot at Grenoside for salvage activities but use of the building had not commenced at the year end.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

During the year, 73 notices were served under the provisions of Section 75 Public Health Act, 1936 and amending Acts requiring the provision of new bins and in all but 18 cases the bins had been provided by the year end. There were no appeals against notices served.

The Council supply B.S.S. 2½ cu. ft. bins on request on a rechargeable basis and 146 were sold to private householders during the year. The number of bins provided for Council houses was 183.

Requests were made to Sheffield Corporation for the supply of 192 bins to houses in their ownership within the district and most of these had been provided at the year end.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Limited progress was made in the abolition of privy middens during the year.

Eleven privies were replaced by 12 water closets with financial assistance from the Council, the total contributions amounting to £234. 5. 0.

A further 3 privies were replaced by 6 water closets as part of improvement grant schemes.

The abolition of 7 privies and 1 pail closet was achieved as a result of slum clearance action and the elimination of houses for other reasons.

The number of privies and pails still in use in the district at the year end was 717 and distribution is shown on the table on page 54.

Substantial progress in the abolition of this type of insanitary convenience is dependent on the development of new sewerage schemes in the principal unsewered areas.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,950 showing a nett increase of 190 over the figure of 14,760 at the end of 1960.

The total number of new dwellings completed during the year was 255. The number of dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use was 70.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder: -

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D. Council	53
New dwellings built by Sheffield Corporation	-
New dwellings built by private enterprise	202
House covered by Undertaking and re-occupied	-
Improvement grants	<u>5</u>
Total new houses	260
Dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use	<u>70</u>
Nett increase	190
Total houses at 31st December, 1960	<u>14,760</u>
Total houses at 31st December, 1961	<u>14,950</u>

The 53 houses built by the Council included 14 A.P. Bungalows and were located as follows:-

District.	Houses.	Bungalows.	Total.
Chapelton.	1	-	1
Oughtibridge.	38	14	52
TOTALS:	39	14	53

No dwellings were erected by Sheffield Corporation in the district during the year.

The ward distribution of the 3,218 estate houses owned by Sheffield Corporation remains as follows:-

Ward.	Total Number of Dwellings.
Ecclesfield.	905
Colley.	1,944
Grenoside.	369
TOTALS:	3,218

The dwellings erected by private enterprise are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Chapelton.	83
Ecclesfield.	6
High Green.	3
Grenoside.	50
Stannington.	38
Dungworth.	1
Oughtibridge.	7
Worrall.	5
Loxley.	4
Tankersley.	2
Wortley.	3
Total.	<u>202</u>

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District.	New Dwellings 1961.		Old Houses made fit.	Total Additional houses.	Houses put out of use.	Nett increase or decrease
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private enterprise.				
Ecclesfield	-	6	-	6	2	4
Chapelton	1	83	-	84	1	83
High Green	-	3	-	3	-	3
Grenoside	-	50	-	50	4	46
Tankersley	-	2	-	2	1	1
Wortley	-	3	-	3	1	2
Wadsley	-	-	1	1	1	-
Worrall	-	5	-	5	2	3
Oughtibridge	52	7	1	60	54	6
Loxley	-	4	2	6	2	4
Stannington	-	38	1	39	1	38
Dungworth	-	1	-	1	-	1
Low Bradfield	-	-	-	-	1	-1
TOTALS:	53	202	5	260	70	190

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/61 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,491 dwellings of the following types: -

Permanent Estate Houses	3,106
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	79
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill and Worrall	111
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapelton, High Green and Worrall and an adapted house at Grenoside which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings	<u>176</u>
Total	<u>3,491</u>

The Council also control 14 dwellings at: -

Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), 243 Lane End (1), and other dwellings acquired in connection with new housing or recreational development which will be demolished as such development takes place.

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 3,629 houses in the district during the same period.

An overall picture of development during the last 41 years is given by the following table: -

Locality.	Houses erected by					Total built since 1920.	Total houses in locality.	Percentage of total built since 1920.
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise.				
	Permanent.	Temporary.						
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH.</u>								
Ecclesfield	444	19	905	543	1911	2527	75	
Colley	-	-	1944	2	1946	1946	100	
Chapelton and	991	31	-	)	2979	2979)	
High Green	469	99	-	828)	2418)	1194	57)	
Grenoside	234	-	369	717	1320	1640	80	
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	8	8	150	5	
<u>BRADFIELE PARISH.</u>								
Oughtibridge	206	-	-	285	491	842	58	
Worrall	58	5	-	216	279	401	69	
Stannington	222	20	-	666	908	1172	77	
Loxley	112	10	-	99	221	408	54	
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	128	22	
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	7	43	16	
Wharnccliffe Side	120	-	-	83	203	353	57	
Other parts of Parish	-	-	-	42	42	331	12	
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH.</u>								
	236	6	-	101	343	634	54	
<u>WORTLEY PARISH.</u>								
	12	-	-	23	35	202	17	
TOTALS:	3124	190	3218	3629	10161	14950	67	

Slum Clearance.

This year marked the seventh phase of the Council's long term slum clearance programme which commenced in 1955. The objective of the programme was to deal with 500/600 houses at the rate of 50 houses per annum and the target for the end of 1961 was therefore 350 dwellings. The number dealt with by the end of 1960 was 331 and representations were made in respect of 17 in 1961 so that although the annual target was not achieved, the overall programme is proceeding according to plan.

No clearance orders were made during the year, all action being confined to dealing with houses by individual representations. Five of the houses were already owned by the Council and certificates of unfitness were given in these cases.

Further details are as follows:-

	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Council.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>High Green.</u>			
7, 8 and 9 The Fold	-	3	3
<u>Tankersley.</u>			
Pilley Lane (Jones & Kay).	-	2	2
<u>Worrall.</u>			
540 Worrall Road	1	-	1
<u>Stannington and Storrs.</u>			
515/525 Stannington Road.	6	-	6
18/24 Nook End.	4	-	4
Storrs Farm Cottage.	1	-	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>

An undertaking not to re-let was accepted in the case of the house at Worrall but no orders had been made in respect of the remaining properties at the year end.

Further action in respect of outstanding houses included in previous programmes resulted as follows:-

High Green (Piece End No. 2) Clearance Order, 1958.

The Minister refused to confirm this Order and proposals were submitted by the owner for the conversion of the four back to back houses involved into two through houses. Following protracted consideration of

the proposals the owner was invited to sell the property to the Council and negotiations are still proceeding on this basis as part of the Council's intention to carry out general re-development of the Piece End area.

Oughtibridge - 26A and 28/44 Low Road.

These houses were represented in 1959 and Closing Orders were made on them during the year.

Oughtibridge - 21/27 Langsett Road North.

These houses were also represented in 1959 and Demolition Orders were made on them during the year.

The complete list of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made since 1955 with information regarding the Minister's decision and demolition progress up to the year end is as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
1.	Grenoside (Cupola Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
2.	High Green (Jeffcock Place) Clearance Order.	1955	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
3.	Chapelton (Greenhead Lane and Chapel Square) Clearance Order.	1955	13	Confirmed and Partially Demolished. Purchase by the Council in progress.
4.	Chapelton (Cowley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	11	Confirmed and Demolished.
5.	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
6.	Ecclesfield (St. Mary's Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	5	Confirmed and / Demolished.
7.	Ecclesfield (Stocks Hill) Clearance Order.	1955	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
8.	Ecclesfield (Yew Lane and High Street) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1955	5	Refused but x Houses Demolished.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
9.	Chapelton (Elliott Lane) Clearance Order.	1956	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
10.	Chapelton (Lane End) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	7	Confirmed and Demolished.
11.	Pilley (Gate Inn Cottages) Clearance Order.	1956	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
12.	Pilley (Pilley Village) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
13.	Tankersley (Colliery Yard) Clearance Order.	1956	20	Confirmed and Demolished.
14.	Tankersley (Top Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1956	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
15.	Ecclesfield (Townend Road and Stocks Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	15	Confirmed and / Demolished.
16.	Grenoside (Bower Lane) Clearance Order.	1957	2	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
17.	Grenoside (Cinder Hill) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
18.	Grenoside (Holly House Lane) Clearance Order.	1957	5	Confirmed.
19.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
20.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957	2	Purchased by Agreement and Demolished.
21.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	5	Confirmed. /
22.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
23.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Not confirmed but Undertakings given by Owner.
24.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
25.	Grenoside (Top Side) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and / 3 houses Demolished.
26.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
27.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and / Demolished.
28.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 3) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
29.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 4) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Partially Demolished. Purchase by Council in progress.
30.	Chapelton (Station Road) Clearance Order.	1957	7	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
31.	High Green (Thompson Hill) Clearance Order.	1957	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
32.	Tankersley (Low Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
33.	High Green (Piece End No. 1) Clearance Order.	1958	3	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
34.	High Green (Piece End No. 2) Clearance Order.	1958	4	Not Confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
35.	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958	6	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
36.	Oughtibridge (Stanley Fold) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1958	5	Purchased by Agreement.
37.	Oughtibridge (Low Road) Clearance Order.	1958	8	Confirmed.
38.	Oughtibridge (Church Street, Stanley Fold and Barracks Row) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1959	25	Confirmed. /

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

* Undertaking given by owners (Sheffield Corporation) not to re-let the houses as they were agreed unfit.

Clearance Areas Refs. 19, 21, 22 and 25 each included one house previously covered by an individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

Clearance Order Ref. 25 was modified to exclude one dwelling which is to be made fit by the owner.

Ten dwellings covered by individual Orders at Chapeltown (7) and Oughtibridge (3) and six houses owned by the Council at Ecclesfield were demolished during the year.

During the period 1955/1961 290 families have been rehoused by the Council from slum clearance properties, 53 of these families being rehoused during 1961.

Improvement Grants.

Standard Grants.

The number of applications for standard grants received during the year was 38 in respect of 38 houses. The applications were dealt with as follows: -

Approved	-	33
Refused	-	2
Withdrawn	-	1
Not Determined	-	2

One of the applications which was approved was later withdrawn.

Of the two applications refused, one failed to comply with procedural requirements and was later substituted by an application for a discretionary grant. The other was refused on account of likely slum clearance action in respect of the house.

The number of schemes both approved and completed during the year was 14.

The number of applications received in 1960 and not determined during that year was 6 involving 6 houses. Five of these were approved in 1961 and the other was refused.

Eighteen schemes approved in 1960 were completed in 1961. Twenty-one houses were involved.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 32 schemes completed during the year was £4,297. 2. 3. The amount of grant varied from £40 to the maximum of £155 per house. The average grant per house was approximately £122.

The number of applications received in 1961 (38) was lower than the figure for 1960 (46).

The applications were dealt with expeditiously.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications received for this type of grant was 24 in respect of 25 houses compared with the respective figures of 19 and 32 for 1960.

The applications were dealt with as follows: -

Approved	-	18
Refused	-	1
Withdrawn	-	2
Not Determined	-	3

The two applications withdrawn were later substituted by standard grant applications.

Seven of the above approved schemes involving 8 houses were completed during the year.

One application (2 houses) received in 1959 received approval during the year as did two (2 houses) received in 1960.

Seven schemes approved in 1960 were completed during the year.

The total amount paid in grants in respect of the 14 completed schemes approved in 1960/61 was £3,467. The amount of grant per house varied from £109 to £385, the average being £231.

Owing to the detailed consideration required to be given to this form of grant application, some delay is inevitable but applications received during the year were finalised with the minimum of delay.

Repairs under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

The use of the Public Health and Housing Acts to deal with the remedying of defects in dwellinghouses was continued during the year. Further information is set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 1. (a) | Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 56 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 198 |
| 2. | Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:- | |
| (a) | Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 17 |
| (b) | Number (excluding those in sub-head (2)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 39 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	20
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
|----|---|-----|

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 9 |
| 2. | Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | |
| (a) | By owners | 9 |
| (b) | By local authority in default of owners | - |

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

There was 1 recorded case of statutory overcrowding in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act 1957.

During the year 1 application was received for a certificate of disrepair. It was not necessary to issue a certificate in this case.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of authorised caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 30 and the number of dwellings located thereon 121.

Details are set out on the following table:-

Parish.	Situation.	No. of Sites	Type of Site.			No. of Dwellings	Type of Dwelling.		
			Res.	Res/ Rec.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
	Chapelton	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
	High Green	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	-	8	8	-	-
	Grenoside	5	5	-	-	32	32	-	-
	Totals.	11	11	-	-	50	50	-	-
Tankersley	Hoyland Common	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
Wortley	Bromley	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	2	1	1	-	5	2	2	1
	High Bradfield	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	4
	Worrall	1	1	-	-	8	8	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
	Stannington	5	5	-	-	9	9	-	-
	Dungworth	2	-	-	2	32	2	-	30
	Oughtibridge	2	2	-	-	5	5	-	-
	Folderings & Bent Hills.	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
	Totals.	17	11	1	5	68	29	3	36
	GRAND TOTALS.	30	24	1	5	121	82	3	36

Limited planning permissions were issued in respect of these sites, the period of permission varying from 1 to 8 years.

Five of the sites are in the Peak Park and in the case of 3 long-established sites recommendations were made that steps should be taken to close them down.

In four other cases outside the Peak Park preliminary notices were served with a view to the ultimate running down of the sites.

There was one preliminary enquiry during the year for a new site licence at Chapelton but this was not proceeded with.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 276 visits have been made to 269 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections was substantially less than the figure for 1959 (482). All vacated Council houses are inspected prior to re-occupation. There was an increase in the number of infestations found.

Further details are given in the following table: -

Ward	Premises Inspected.		Total Visits.		Premises Found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	71	13	73	13	1	2	18	21	-
High Green	33	4	33	4	-	12	-	12	-
Ecclesfield	19	6	19	6	-	3	-	3	-
Colley	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	21	3	21	3	-	-	18	-	18
Tankersley	5	7	5	7	-	4	-	4	-
Wortley	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Westnall	23	46	28	46	2	-	-	2	-
Stannington	8	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	183	86	190	86	3	21	37	43	18

Insects dealt with in addition to bed bugs and cockroaches have included clover mite, wasps and ants.

8 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies involving their houses. The number of privately owned houses involved was 8.

The disinfection work has again been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 830 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction. No surface treatment was completed during the year.

Further details in respect of surface infestations are as follows:-

Ward.	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises.	No. of Treatments.
Chapelton	191	42	42
High Green	60	12	13
Ecclesfield	117	22	24
Colley	54	12	12
Grenoside	51	12	12
Tankersley	65	13	13
Wortley	35	7	7
Westnall	189	33	39
Stannington	40	8	8
Loxley	28	5	6
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-
TOTALS.	830	166	176

By virtue of the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council are required to submit an annual report on rodent control to the Minister. A copy of the report for the year ended 31st December 1961 is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property.				Agric- ultural.
	Non-Agricultural.				
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1),(2) & (3). (4)	
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District.	28	14,143	2,008	16,179	286
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	-	170	6	176	-
3. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	145	2	147	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	25	4	29	-
4. Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	28	-	-	28	70
5. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	4	-	-	4	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	1	-	-	1	-
6. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	269	254	523	36
7. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
8. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	337	796	528	1,661	144
9. No. of infested properties treated by the L.A.	5	170	6	181	-
10. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	13	204	8	225	-
11. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
12. No. of cases in which default action taken following issue of notice under Sec.4 of Act.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
14. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

Liaison and exchange of information with neighbouring authorities has continued through Workable Area Committees.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 18 visits have been made by the Health Department Staff to investigate notified cases of infectious diseases. This figure represents a substantial reduction on previous years.

Details of the visits are as follows: -

Scarlet Fever	-	9
Food Poisoning	-	2
Dysentery	-	5
Poliomyelitis	-	2

Disinfection was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative as required.

NUISANCES.

During the year 460 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and supervision of remedial works. This figure does not include visits to nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing section of the report.

The number of nuisances excluding those from smoke emission arising during the year was 148 and there were 6 outstanding from 1960. Four nuisances were not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows: -

Choked and/or defective drains	-	92
Defective sanitary conveniences	-	29
Nuisances from keeping animals	-	9
Overflowing cesspools etc.	-	5
Offensive accumulations or deposits	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	<u>10</u>
Total		<u>148</u>

43 informal and 6 formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances. The remaining complaints, principally choked drains, were dealt with without serving notices.

A drain cleansing service is operated by the Department on the basis of a fixed charge of 7s. 6d. per job. This service is taken full advantage of by property owners and avoids delay in dealing with such nuisances.

The Council's operative cleansed 67 drains at public conveniences and on privately owned properties during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Measurement.

The Health Department has continued to operate the following atmospheric pollution measuring instruments:-

- (a) Lead peroxide gauge at Hallwood Hospital,
- (b) Deposit gauge also at Hallwood Hospital, and
- (c) Smoke filter at the Council Offices.

The lead peroxide gauge measures atmospheric sulphur-di-oxide, the deposit gauge heavy smoke particles and the smoke filter the finer suspended particles. The instruments have now been in operation for 10 years and the monthly results for 1961 together with the yearly totals from 1952 onwards are set out in the following table:-

Month.	Smoke Filter.	Deposit Gauge.	Lead Peroxide Gauge.
	Average daily Filtrate.	Monthly Deposit.	Average daily Concentration.
	mg/m ³	Tons per sq. mile.	mgSO ₃ /100cm ²
January	0.16	9.74	1.12
February	0.11	6.20	0.64
March	0.08	7.51	0.56
April	0.097	13.41	0.87
May	0.08	8.31	0.90
June	0.056	5.70	0.52
July	0.056	7.24	0.59
August	0.048	7.31	0.50
September	0.066	11.21	0.77
October	0.092	9.92	0.63
November	0.13	7.61	2.21
December	0.17	6.85	1.68
Full year 1961	0.0954	101.01	0.916
Full year 1960	0.1175	107.48	1.08
Full year 1959	0.1225	102.21	1.146
Full year 1958	0.1435	138.35	0.79
Full year 1957	0.2137	114.48	0.92
Full year 1956	0.186	131.16	0.98
Full year 1955	0.144	129.93	1.25
Full year 1954	0.105	117.79	0.87
Full year 1953	0.110	88.51	0.71
Full year 1952	0.119	113.69	0.79

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have now rejected the use of the deposit and lead peroxide gauges as being unsuitable for recording pollution on a national basis. The instruments are however, of use as a local guide to fluctuations in pollution and as they have already been in use for a long period the Council decided to continue to operate the instruments at their own expense. The instruments have been operated on behalf of the County Council who have now sold them to the Council for a nominal sum.

A new scheme has now been devised whereby volumetric measurement of sulphur-di-oxide has been incorporated in the smoke filter apparatus at the Council Offices and the results from this combined instrument will be used for national survey purposes.

An additional recording station operating a combined smoke filter and volumetric SO₂ recorder is to be set up at the Junior School in Oughtibridge. This should be in use in 1962 and will be operated by scholars under the direction of the headmaster except for school holiday periods. It will be interesting to note how pollution figures at Oughtibridge compare with those at the Council Offices although unfortunately we have no records for Oughtibridge before the Smoke Control Order became operative.

Domestic Smoke - Smoke Control Areas.

The position at the year end in relation to smoke control areas was as follows: -

Orders Operative.

There were four Orders operative in the district at the year end. Details are as follows: -

1. Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958.

This Order covers an area of 23 acres on which 260 Council houses have been erected. The Order became operative on the 1st September, 1959.

2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959.

This Order covers an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Originally there were 28 properties in existence but a private housing estate is being developed on the land which will ultimately increase the number of properties to approximately 200.

3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959.

This Order covers an area of approximately 300 acres which virtually includes the whole of the village. The number of existing properties was 760 premises including a forge and brickworks. Following a public inquiry the Order was confirmed and became operative

on 1st September, 1961.

There was some delay in completion of conversion works and other difficulties have arisen since the operative date. It is anticipated that the difficulties will be satisfactorily resolved in due course.

4. Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960.

This Order covers an area of 112 acres and adjoins the easterly boundary of the first area at Burncross Road. There were 101 existing properties on the land and further development is in progress which will result in the erection of more than 100 additional private houses.

The Order became operative on the 1st November, 1961.

The amounts paid in grants were as follows:-

Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order.

Amounts paid to 31st March, 1961 - Private Houses	£114.15. 1.
- Council Houses	£508.15. 0.

Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order.

Amounts paid to 31st March, 1962 - Private Houses	£9,667.19. 4.
- Council Houses	£5,508. 0. 0.

Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order.

Amounts paid to 31st March, 1962 - Private Houses	£1,476.12. 8.
- Council Houses	Nil.

The above amounts represent seven-tenths of the approved cost of adaptation works in both private and Council houses. The Ministry grant is equivalent to four-sevenths of the above amounts.

A national agreement was reached on allowances for miners' concessionary coal allocations where employees live in smoke control areas. This arrangement should facilitate the development of new smoke control areas in mining communities.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of three additional smoke control areas in the Don valley to incorporate Wharncliffe Side, Worrall, Wadsley and Middlewood including the Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals. The development of these areas will establish the whole of the inhabited parts of the Don valley within the district as a smoke control area.

Industrial Smoke.

Apart from emissions from exempted processes, the position regarding industrial smoke in the district is reasonably satisfactory. There are a limited number of installations requiring modernisation. The temporary defence in respect of prosecutions in such cases ceases to be available by 4th July, 1963.

There are 8 establishments in the district where exempted processes are carried out. Of this number, 6 are brickworks, 1 chemical and coking plant, and 1 steel works installation.

The most disquieting feature of industrial smoke is in the Loxley valley where effluent from the brickworks chimneys stratifies in calm weather conditions causing a blanket of smoke to extend for a considerable distance along the valley. There has been a substantial improvement from the brickworks and other industrial premises in the Don valley.

No applications were received during the year for prior approval of new furnaces under the provision of Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Liaison and Consultation.

The Council have continued to be represented on the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and on the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee. Interesting problems have been discussed and much useful information gained at the meetings of these bodies.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937/1959.

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Acts is 101. An additional 23 building and engineering contractors working in various parts of the district make up the total of 124 factories, further details and location of which are shown in the following table: -

Location.	Total Factories.	Classification.		Trade Classification.												
		Power.	No Power.	Special.	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling.	Fireclay and Brickworking.	Food Preparation.	Joinery.	Foundries.	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers.	Vehicle Painting.	Coal By-Products & Chemicals.	Building & Eng. Works.	Others.
Ecclesfield.	32	26	1	5	1	7	3	-	3	1	2	5	1	-	4	5
Chapelton.	33	22	1	10	6	2	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	2	10	5
High Green.	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside.	10	9	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2
Tankersley.	6	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Stannington.	10	9	-	1	2	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge.	15	13	-	2	2	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Loxley.	10	7	-	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Bradfield.	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	124	98	3	23	18	17	8	7	9	6	6	6	4	2	21	20

The number of visits made to factories was 72. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conveniences in 11 factories. The necessary works had been completed in 7 cases at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Health has requested that certain tabulated information relating to factory inspection should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report. In order to comply with this request, the information is set out in the Annex at the end of the report.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 42. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and not by the local authority.

Licences for the sale of milk under special designations are now issued by the County Council.

The Council will continue to register distributors of milk under the provisions of the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, and register dairies not associated directly with milk production. The control of cleanliness of such dairies, general provisions relating to milk borne infectious diseases and cleanliness in the conveyance and distribution of milk remain the responsibility of the district councils.

The Wortley Rural District is now a specified area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1960, operative from 28th November, 1960 and only designated milks, with minor exemptions, may in future be sold within the district.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, was 100. This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 98 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 180.

13 applications for registration of premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream were received during the year, and all were approved.

1 application was in respect of premises previously registered but where a change of occupation had taken place.

104 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade.	No. of Ice Cream Samples.
Grade I	100
Grade II	3
Grade III	1
Grade IV	-

All premises were generally satisfactory from the point of view of food hygiene.

Meat.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 807 including 3 pigs slaughtered on private premises for home use.

Post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered for sale have been carried out involving 258 visits during the period.

Only 3 slaughterhouses have been in use during the year. One of these ceased to operate from the 1st October, 1961 when the new regulations

relating to construction and prevention of cruelty in slaughterhouses became fully operative in the district. The remaining two slaughterhouses are to be made to comply with new requirements. The licence for one of these expired at the end of the year and will not be renewed until modernisation is completed.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table: -

Number of Slaughterhouses used: 3.			Total number of visits: 258.					
Slaughtered and Inspected.			Surrendered and Destroyed.					Total weight (lbs).
Animal.	Number Inspected.	Number Diseased.		Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.	
Beast	221	14	Carcases (whole)	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	513	3	Carcases (part)	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	66	2	Heads	-	-	-	-	-
Calves	4	-	Lungs	-	2	-	-	4
Pigs killed on private premises.	3	-	Hearts	-	-	-	-	-
			Livers	14	2	2	-	51
			Mesenteries	-	-	-	-	-
			Udders	-	-	-	-	-
			Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	807	19						55

The 55 lbs. of carcase and offal found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption was surrendered by the owners and was suitably disposed of.

There was a further substantial reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district and a similar reduction in the amount of offal condemned.

The average quality of the animals slaughtered was excellent.

The incidence of tuberculosis has declined rapidly in both cattle and pigs during the past few years.

Further information on the lines required by the Minister in respect of the incidence of tuberculosis and cysticercosis compared with other diseases in animals slaughtered is set out in the following table:-

Type of Animal.	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	193	28	4	513	69	-
Number inspected.	193	28	4	513	69	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	11	3	-	3	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	5	10	-	.5	3	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Full co-operation has again been given by the butchers using the slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 18.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of premises in the district where food is sold is 304. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Location.	Trade Classification.									
	Butchers.	Fried Fish.	Grocery & Sweets.	Bakehouses.	Wet Fish and/or Green-grocery.	Cafes.	Hotels & Clubs.	Ice cream principally.	Total.	Ice Cream (Subsidiary).
Ecclesfield.	10	5	35	2	9	1	14	1	76	20
Chapelton.	7	3	38	2	7	1	19	-	76	25
High Green.	3	4	19	1	2	-	11	-	39	14
Grenoside.	3	1	8	1	2	1	6	-	21	6
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Ecclesfield Parish.	23	13	102	6	20	3	52	1	218	65
Oughtibridge.	2	1	15	-	1	-	8	-	27	7
Wharncliffe Side.	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	9	1
Worrall.	-	-	4	-	-	-	*3	-	6	3
Loxley.	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	9	3
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	1	2	-	8	-	28	3
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	6	-	-	2	6	-	14	2
Bradfield Parish.	7	3	47	1	4	2	30	-	93	19
Tankersley Parish.	1	-	8	-	-	-	*4	1	13	2
Wortley Parish.	-	-	3	-	-	-	*4	-	5	-
TOTALS:	31	16	160	7	24	5	90	2	335	86

* Including Golf Club.

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

Ham	3	tins.
Ham	23	lbs.
Bacon	1	tin.
Bacon	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Tongue	3	lbs.
Ox Tongue	2	tins.
Pork	4	lbs.
Pork	7	tins.
Pork Pies	6	
Luncheon Meat	5	tins.
Corned Beef	14	tins.
Brisket	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Brisket	2	tins.
Cooked Meat	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Chops	2	lbs.
Chicken & Ham	1	tin.
Sausages	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sausages	13	pkts.
Pilchards	1	tin.
Stewed Steak	4	tins.
Soup	6	tins.
Tomatoes	29	tins.
Beans	2	tins.
Carrots	2	tins.
Peas	13	tins.
Milk	6	tins.
Rice Pudding	1	tin.
Apricots	2	tins.
Grapefruit	5	tins.
Melon	1	tin.
Oranges	2	tins.
Peaches	10	tins.
Pears	2	tins.
Pineapple	4	tins.
Strawberries	5	tins.
Fruit Salad	2	tins.
Cakes	173	
Cake	2	lbs.
Jam	3	jars.
Marmalade	5	jars.
Honey	1	jar.
Lemon Curd	1	jar.
Christmas Puddings	5	
Butter	53	lbs.
Cheese	59	lbs.
Pickles	1	jar.
Coffee	3	jars.
Nestea	1	jar.

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937/1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1961 for the Wortley
Rural District in the County of Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	98	51	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises).	23	18	-	-
TOTAL:	124	72	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	6	-	9	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) -	1	1	1	-	-
TOTAL:	12	8	1	11	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Signature


Medical Officer of Health.

Date 31st December, 1961.

